WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. VI.] SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1825. [NO. 261.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY PHILO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

By Authority.

An Act for the continuation of the Cumberland Road.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of money not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the purpose of opening and making a road from the town of Canton, in the state of Ohio, on the right bank of the Ohio river, opposite the town of Wheeling, to the Muskingum river, at Zanesville, in said state; which said sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be paralleled out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads under the direction of Congress, by the several acts passed for the admission of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the immediate accomplishment of this object, the President, with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint some fit person as the superintendent of said road, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the President, to divide the same into sections of not more than ten miles each; to contract for and personally superintend the opening and making the said road, as well as to receive, disburse, and faithfully account with the Treasury for, all sums of money by him received in virtue of this act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the superintendent shall not be interested, directly or indirectly, in the avails of any contracts so to be made by him as aforesaid: That he shall, before he enters upon the discharge of the duties enjoined by this act, execute a bond to the United States, with security, to be approved of by the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties prescribed by this act: That he shall hold his office during the pleasure of the President, and shall receive at the rate of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum for his services, during the time he may be employed in the discharge of the duties required by this act.

Sec. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to appoint one impartial and judicious person, not being a citizen of either of the states through which the road, hereafter mentioned, shall pass, to be a Commissioner; and, in case of the death, resignation, refusal to act, or any disability of any such Commissioner, to appoint another in his stead, who shall have power, according to the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to lay out the road therein mentioned," approved May fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, to complete the examination and survey heretofore commenced by virtue of the provisions of said act, and to extend the same to the permanent seat of Government of the state of Missouri; the said road to conform, in all respects, to the provisions of the said recited act, except that it shall pass by the seat of Government of the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; and the said Commissioner and the persons employed under him, shall receive the same compensation for their services, respectively, as is allowed by the said recited act: *Provided, however*, That the said road shall commence at Zanesville, in the state of Ohio: and to defray the expense thereof, the sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of the appropriation made by the first section of this act.

H. CLAY,
Speaker House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President Senate pro tempore
Washington, March 3d, 1825.
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

An Act to alter the terms of the District Court of the United States in the Western district of Virginia.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the terms of the District Court, in and for the Western District of Virginia, instead of the time now fixed by law, shall be holden on the days and at the places hereinafter mentioned, namely: at Staunton, on the last Mondays in March and August; at Wythe Court House on the first Mondays in April and September; at Lewisburg, on the Fridays after the first Mondays in April and September; and at Clarksburg, on the first Mondays of June and November, in each year.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all recognizances, process, suits, and proceedings, of every kind, whether of a civil or criminal nature, commenced or pending in either of said Courts, shall be returned to, proceeded in, and determined at, the terms herein provided for, in the same manner as if the time of holding said Courts had not been changed.

Approved, March 3, 1825.

An Act to extend the time for issuing and locating Military Land Warrants to officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary Army.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the time limited by the second section of the act approved the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, for issuing military land warrants to the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army, shall be extended till the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, and the time for locating the unlocated warrants shall be extended till the first day of October thereafter.

Approved, March 3, 1825.

An Act to authorize the sale of a Section of Land therein mentioned.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be exposed to public sale, in the same manner other lands of the United States are, the section numbered thirty-four, of the Eleventh Township and Third Range of Townships offered for sale, at Steubenville, Ohio; and, if not so sold, the said section shall be liable to entry in the Steubenville Land Office, as other lands are.

Approved, March 3, 1825.

Proposals

FOR publishing a paper at Yorkville, South-Carolina, to be entitled the

ENCYCLOPEDIA,

by JAMES M'KEE & JOSIAH HARRIS.

The *Editorial* department of the Encyclopedia, will be conducted *by several Literary and Scientific Gentlemen.*

The following will be the divisions of the Enclopedia. Politics; Agriculture; Literature and Science; Religion and Morals; Portraitures of eminent characters, and Essays on life and manners, original and selected; Summary of News; Poetry; Elections and Appointments, civil, military, literary, medical and religious; Advertisements.

The *Politics* of the Encyclopedia will be *National*; but respectful discussions of all important questions may find a place in its columns. *Religion* will have a defence, which will displease no one, who loves the Bible. In its *Literary* and *Scientific* Department, it will endeavour not to lose sight of the *improvements* of the age. *Agriculture* will occupy a considerable portion of the work. The *Advertising* list will be, generally, limited to *Literature* and *Agriculture.*

The Encyclopedia will be published once a week, in long primer type, on fine Royal paper, and will contain 16 pages octavo. Thus each subscriber will have annually, a volume containing 832 pages. Each number will be folded, stitched and covered. An Index will accompany the last number of every volume. The terms will be Four Dollars per annum, payable in advance. Notes not at par in their respective States will not be received in payment, except at their depreciated value.

☞ Persons who may have charge of subscription papers, will please retain the papers, and forward the names of subscribers as soon as they are obtained.

. All communications to be addressed, "Editors Encyclopedia," Yorkville, S. C.

April 23, 1825. 4t61

Glass Ware.

TO Druggists, China Merchants, Country Storekeepers, and dealers in Glassware.

20,000 gross Apothecaries' Vials; 15,000 do. Patent Medicine do.; 1000 do. Cologne water bottles; 1200 do. Mustard and Cayenne bottles; 7000 dozen Quart bottles; 3000 do. half gallon do.; 3000 do. Washington and Eagle pint flasks; 3000 do. La Fayette and Eagle do. do.; 3000 do. Dyott and Franklin do. do.; 2000 do. Ship Franklin and Agricul. do.; 5000 do. assorted Eagle, &c. do.; 1000 do. common ribbed do.; 4000 do. Eagle, Cornucopia, &c. half pints; 4500 do. Jars, assorted, all sizes; 5000 do. druggists, and confectioners' show bottles; 5000 do. druggists' packing bottles, assort. sizes; 2000 do. acid bottles, gro. stoppers; 2000 do. tincture bottles, assorted sizes; 3000 do. mineral water bottles; 6000 do. snuff bottles; 5000 do. demijohns, different sizes.

With a variety of other Glass Ware—all of which is manufactured at the Philadelphia and Kensington Glass Factories, and in quality and workmanship is considered equal, and in many of the articles, superior to English manufacture.

For sale by T. W. DYOTT,
Corner of Second and Race-sts. Philadelphia.

☞ 3 or 4 first-rate vial blowers, will meet with constant employment and good wages, by applying as above.

Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till forbid.

March 1, 1825. 58tf

For Sale,

MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good society: the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper: the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall.

Also, a small

Stock of GOODS

On hand, which I am determined to sell for *cash*, at reduced prices: the goods consist of some *Dry Goods*; also, some Glass, China, Delf-ware, and Gun Powder—and Wine by the gallon; and a number of other articles, not necessary to be enumerated. GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 26, 1825. 55

N. B. I also request all persons who have any demands against me, to call and receive their pay; and those who owe me, by book account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts. G. M.

Latest Spring Fashions.

THE subscriber having lately received from Mr. Allen Ward of Philadelphia, the patentee of the mathematical system of cutting garments, the newest and latest fashions be in[illegible] and all others wanting

Fashionable Clothes

made, that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, in as splendid a style as any in the place. All orders from a distance will be speedily executed, and cloths forwarded to any section of the country.

THOMAS DICKSON.

Salisbury, May 14, 1825. 53

Clock & Watch Repairing.

AARON WOOLWORTH takes this method to acquaint the citizens of Salisbury, and the adjacent country, that he has opened a shop in this place, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, in the room adjoining Mr. Allison's store; where he is prepared to repair all kinds of *Watches* and *Clocks*, and warrant them to perform well for twelve months.

He likewise will repair all kinds of *Gold and silver work*, in a neat, careful manner, and on very liberal term.

He solicits a share of patronage from the public, in his line of business; and only asks a fair trial, as he feels assured that he can satisfy any reasonable expectation, in all jobs in the above business. ['46] *Salisbury, Feb.* 16. 1825.

An Apprentice

TO the *Coach-Making* business is wanted by the subscriber. A young man from 14 to 16 years of age, of an accommodating disposition, steady habits, and an ingenious mind, will find a good place, where he will meet with good treatment, and have a chance to learn a good mechanical business, by applying in Salisbury, to SAM'L. LANDER.

Coach and Gig Maker.

May 9, 1825. 57

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 52, for *Ginning of Cotton*, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his Gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury. JA: FISHER.

October 18, 1824. 28

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from my plantation near Eatonton, Putnam county, Georgia, about the 20th of last month, a negro fellow by the name of *HENRY*, about 21 years old, dark complexion, well made, rather over the common size, and very likely. This fellow was purchased last December in Georgetown, District of Columbia, and is probably attempting to return thither, as he is said to have left a wife who was a free woman, and late in the employment of the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford in Washington City, as a house servant. The above reward will be paid for said fellow if delivered to me at my plantation, or $20 for securing him in any jail, so I get him again.

ELI S. SHORTER.

May 10 1825. 3t62

Strayed or Stolen,

ON the 5th inst. from the subscriber in Salisbury, a chesnut colored *Horse*, tolerably large, 7 or 8 years old, blind of one eye, all of his feet white, and is branded on the left shoulder with an S, and something else not recollected. Any person who will return said horse to the subscriber in Salisbury, or give information where he can be found, shall be well recompensed for his trouble and expenses.

STEPHEN COWAN.

Salisbury, May 20, 1825. 3t61

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES L. LONG, *Executor.*

Dec. 24, 1824. 4[illegible]

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825. Alexander T. Russel [illegible] vil Suggs: original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian three months, giving notice to said defendant to appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, to replevy, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly. DAN'L. COLEMAN, c. c. c.

Printer's fee, $4. 3mt68

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1825. Alexander Nesbit and Abraham R. Jones *vs.* Joseph Pearson, Charles R. Pearson, Richmond M. Pearson, Giles W. Pearson, John S. Pearson, Isaac Croom and Sarah his wife, William G. Beatie and Eliza his wife, Elizabeth Pearson, widow of Richmond Pearson, jun. dec'd. and her children Laura A. and Sarah E. Pearson—Charles R. Pearson appointed guardian pendente lite of the infant defendants, Richmond, Giles, John, Laura and Sarah Pearson. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Joseph Pearson one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian that the said Joseph Pearson be and appear at the next Court of Law and Equity to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso as to him. SAM'L. SILLIMAN, c. m. e.

May 21, 1825. 6t64

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April Term, 1825. Alexander Nesbitt, Admr. of J. A. Pearson, dec'd. against the executors and heirs at law of Richmond Pearson—Charles R. Pearson appointed guardian of the infant defendants. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Joseph Pearson, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks. That unless the said Joseph Pearson appear at the next court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Rowan at the court house in Salisbury, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill of complaint, it will be taken pro confesso as to him.

SAM'L. SILLIMAN, c. m. e.

May 21st, 1825. [illegible]

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Henry Delamoth *vs.* Ann C. Smith, Willis Nall, Jane P. Nall, and Caroline E. Nall; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing that the defendants are inhabitants of another state, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for three months, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, replevy and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against them for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and the property levied on will be condemned and sold to his recovery.

Test: JOHN B. MARTIN, c. c. c.

Printer's fee, $4. 3mt69

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January term, 1825. Athan A. McDowell *vs.* Samuel J. Murray: Original attachment levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for three months, successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, that the defendant appear at a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Asheville, on 3rd Monday in June next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered against him, according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, JNO. MILLER, c. c. c.

Price adv. $4. 3mt62

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May session, A. D. 1825: Nathan Chaffin *vs.* Joseph Sater: judicial attachment, levied on land, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not within the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months, successively, in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant to appear at the court-house in Rockford, on the second Monday in August next, and plead or demur to said attachment, otherwise judgment will be rendered against him for said plaintiff's demand. Witness Joseph Williams, clerk of said court, at office, the second Monday of May, A. D. 1825.

3mt71 JO. WILLIAMS, c. c.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1825. Westley Reynolds and Co. *vs.* Robt. Westmoreland: original attachment, levied on land, and Nathaniel Hobbs summoned as garnishee in this case. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Westmoreland, the defendant, has absconded, and is not in this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in August next, and plead or demur, or the plaintiff will have judgment entered according to his demand.

3mt72 ROBT. SIMONTON, Clk.

A MOTHER.

There is something in sickness that breaks down the pride of manhood; that softens the heart, and brings it back to the feelings of infancy. Who that has [illegible] life, in sickness and despondency—who that has pined in a weary bed in the neglect and loneliness of a foreign land—but has thought of the mother "that looked on his childhood," that smoothed his pillow and administered to his helplessness? Oh! there is an endearing tenderness in the love of a mother to her son, that transcends all other affections of the heart. It is neither to be chilled by selfishness nor daunted by danger, nor weakened by worthlessness, nor stifled by ingratitude. She will sacrifice every comfort to his convenience; she will surrender every pleasure to his enjoyment; she will glory in his fame, and exult in his prosperity; and, if adversity overtake him, he will be dearer to her by misfortune; and if disgrace settle upon his name, she will still love and cherish him; and if all the world cast him off, she will be all the world to him.

A LOVELY CREATURE.

"Her beauty was astonishing. She was a just and proper height; her complexion fair, but not pale; blooming but not ruddy. Her eyes were lively, without any indication of pride or conceit. Her whole shape was so finely proportioned, that amongst other women, she appear'd with superior dignity, yet free from the least degree of formality or affectation. In walking, in dancing, or in other exercises which display the person, every motion was elegant and appropriate. Her sentiments were always just and striking, and have furnished materials for some of my sonnets; she always spoke at the proper time, and always to the purpose, so that nothing could be taken away. Though her remarks were keen and pointed, yet they were so tempered as not to give offence. Her understanding was superior to her sex, but without the appearance of arrogance or presumption; and she avoided an error too common among women, who, when they think themselves unsupportable. To recount all her excellencies would far exceed my limits, and I shall therefore conclude with affirming that there was nothing that could be desired in a beautiful and accomplished woman, which was not in her most abundantly found. [Such was the idol of *Lorengo de Medici.*]

SINGULAR FACT.

The Warrenton paper states, that in the celler of a gentleman of that place, a hen's nest which contained an egg, was taken and kept in possession by a cat, "until she brought forth her litter of young *mewers*; in the midst of which the egg remained, until it *hatched* a beautiful and fine *white* chicken; all of which were found nested together by some member of the family, who accidentally discovered them."

ALUM.

Alum is found in 10 or 11 states, in small quantities. It has been discovered in Sheffield, Leyden, Conway, and Ware, in Massachusetts. In Sheffield, pounds of it can easily be collected, nearly as pure as that of commerce. It occurs in several counties in Ohio, where it is collected and used for dying. In Arkansas, there is an acclivity, where "the observer, on removing a few loose slates under his feet, will discover the upper surface of many thousand tons of alum." Alum ore occurs at Cape Sable, in Maryland, where 120 tons of alum have been made in a year.

A poor black man on his return from a journey, was informed by his master, that his wife Sarah had been dead three weeks; he erected a monument over her, on which he had written,

Ya lie Sary, Cudgo wife,
Cudgo love um like he life—
Sary die tree week ago,
Cudgo Massa tell um so.

Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, left Washington for Kentucky on the 14th ult. on a visit to his family, and to make arrangements for removing them to the city of Washington.

LIBERAL REMARKS.

The following observations were made by the editor of the Trinidad Gazette, a British Colonial print, on introducing to his readers the President's inaugural address:

There is something in the rising destiny of this extraordinary Republic, which forcibly arrests attention. She stands like a light and a beacon in the midst of nations. Her public documents seem intended not for herself alone; they speak to the Universe. A period of profound peace exhibits her in an attitude proudly [illegible] that which in Europe constitutes only the repose of the worn-out belligerent—a cessation from toil and misery—the mere torpor of sleep, with her presents the imposing spectacle of the rapid advancement of mankind in every acquirement which can render life dignified or desirable, of the developement of the human faculties, applied to the noblest purposes for which they were given in trust by Heaven—that of improving the condition of the human race, and of making utility to the many, and not the advantage of the few, the basis of a free and rational government. It is vain to attempt to conceal it. Her progressive and powerful march, menaces changes in the institutions of Europe, which must take place sooner or later.

There is a calmness in her civic strength which, to a reflecting mind, inspires greater awe than the proudest demonstrations of military conquerors; they rise and they set—they are equally the sport of fortune in their elevation and in their fall: she seems the arbitress of her own fate, and her decisions carry with them the spirit of prophecy. Yesterday she was in her cradle; to-day, she holds her Ægis over the Western Hemisphere. There is nothing fitful or fretful in her pretensions; she sits poised on the stability of her resources—calm in the justice of her claims. By her fiat, she has set limits to the jurisdiction of the Holy Allies: "so far and no further—in Europe you may tyrannize whilst slaves are to be found tamely to submit to the rod—America, from North to South, is free." She has boldly proclaimed to the world the course she will next pursue, when the eternal jealousies of the Rulers of Mankind shall again light up the flames of war; her decision constitutes at once a new code for neutrals, and defines the future pretensions of belligerents. Europe has heard these *dicta* in silence!

Whilst admiring all that has been successfully accomplished by the American Government, every Englishman of manly spirit, zealous for the glory and prosperity of his native country, and for the support of those principles which adorned the brightest periods of our history, will feel with the American President, that "it is a source of gratification and encouragement to observe that the great result of this experiment upon the theory of human rights has, at the close of that generation by which it has been formed, been crowned with success equal to the most sanguine expectations of its founders." The success of the experiment is, in truth, a matter to us of no trifling import; not that we recommend, or even suppose the form of the American government to be applicable to the British nation, or suitable to the genius of the people. Scourged as we have been in the school of experiment, suffering as we are from the infliction of the schemes of enthusiasts, we have learned too well, that, under the varying shades of custom, habit, feeling, and intelligence, which the human race presents, forms of government (never in themselves essential) must also vary; but the principles of justice which govern human rights, are immutable and eternal; equally applicable and necessary to monarchial as to republican institutions; the same in the patriarchal government of a family, as under the imperial sway which affords protection to millions. We cling, therefore, as Britons, to our monarchial and aristocratical institutions; and we reverence, in the highest degree, the pride of ancestry; in it, we recognize the most powerful impulse by which the human mind can be directed to deeds productive of lasting renown; an impulse acting upon all—noble and plebian; for who, but a recreant dastard, would not shrink from disgracing a line of heroes; and who, not dead to every exalted sentiment, but is fired with a generous ambition of making for himself a house and a name? Yet, in professing these opinions and feelings, where would be the inconsistency, where the disadvantage, could we happily borrow the language of this Republican, and say of England as truly as he has stated of America—"The great features of its policy, in general concurrence with the will of the Legislature, have been to cherish peace while preparing for defensive war; to yield exact justice to other nations, and maintain the rights of our own—to cherish the principles of freedom and of equal rights wherever they are proclaimed—to discharge, with all possible promptitude, the National Debt—to reduce within the narrowest limits of efficiency the military force." And could we fairly and honestly assume them as true, with respect to ourselves, would the following passages sound ungrateful or un-English to our ears? "Our political creed is, without a dissenting voice that can be heard, that the will of the people is the source, the happiness of the people the end, of all legitimate governments upon earth—that the best security of the beneficence, and the best guaranty against the abuse of power, consists in the freedom, the purity, and the frequency of popular elections.—"That a rigorous economy and accountability of public expenditures should guard against the aggravation, and alleviate, when possible, the burden of taxation—that the military should be kept in strict subordination to the civil power—that the freedom of the press and of religious opinions should be inviolate." But, unhappily, we cannot appropriate such language to ourselves.

What is it but insulting mockery to tell us that our present system works well—we know that, compared to the Continental States of Europe, we shine as a star in the firmament; but shall we be seriously told that this brilliancy is the result of that system? We deny it. It is the result of the native energy of the finest race of people on the globe, shining through the feudal mists which surround them; undaunted spirits, that not even the present system can depress; souls that no adversities or burdens can subdue; worthy progenitors of those who now set an example to Englishmen and to the World; had the same principles animated both Governments, their career would have been ours; had the course been free, none would have distanced us in the Race.

With respect to the style and composition of this Inaugural Address, we shall hear, no doubt, from the editors and scribblers in London, that it is 'lenghty' and 'heavy.' We tell them it is purely American, a style they can never hope to appreciate, or even understand, in Europe, so long as the administration of their affairs eternally requires the abilities of apologists and sophists. We fearlessly appeal to the following passage alone: "Liberty and law have marched hand in hand; all the purposes of human association have been accomplished as effectually as under any other government on the globe; and at a cost little exceeding, in a whole generation, the expenditures of other nations in a year;" and we say, that an educated being, unaccustomed to prefer sound to sense, and the tissel of false taste to the solid value of plain reason, can find more in this solitary passage, calculated to sublime the minds of a whole People in gratitude to Heaven for the faithful administration of those appointed to rule over them, than can be extracted from all the Speeches of all the Kings of Europe, from the time of Clovis to the present day.

THE CREEK INDIANS.

We have received the following, which may be considered as the Indian official account, inasmuch as the head chiefs of the upper towns desired its publication, to prevent misconstruction of their views, or alarm to citizens on the frontiers, and travellers through their country.

[*Montgomery Rep.*

About two hours before break of day on Sunday morning the 1st inst. the house of McIntosh was surrounded by *Menawway* and about 100 Oakfuskee warriors.

McIntosh was within, as likewise were his women and children, and some white men. *Menawway* directed an interpreter to request the whites, and the women and the children, to come out, as the warriors did not wish to harm them; that General McIntosh had broken the law that he himself had long since made, and they had come to execute him accordingly. They came out the house, leaving McIntosh and Tomma Tustenugga, one of his adherents, therein. The Indians then set fire to the house; and as McIntosh and his comrade attempted to come out at the door, they shot them both down. The same day, about 12 o'clock, they hung Sam Hawkins, a half breed, in the Huckhosseliga Square.

On Monday the 2d inst. a party of Hillabee Indians fired on and wounded Ben Hawkins, another half breed, as it is supposed, very badly. They have not yet learned from that party, if he had been caught.

The Chiefs wish it to be understood, that no danger whatever is to be apprehended by persons travelling through the nation; that they are friends to the whites, and wish them not to be alarmed by this execution, which is only a compliance with the laws that the great chiefs of the nation made at Pole-Cat Springs.

The Fort Hawkins paper concludes an article on the disturbance among the Indians, as follows:

There is, however, one view of the subject, that we cannot think of without astonishment, nor speak of but in terms of the strongest disapprobation. This information was derived from a gentleman who stopped here on Monday, on his way from Alabama to Augusta. He states that Mr. Henry Crowell told him, as he came along, that it was believed that his brother, the Agent, was accessory to the death of Gen. McIntosh, and that there was no doubt of the fact. That he (Mr. H. Crowell) believed that the Indians had been imposed upon, and cheated out of their land, and that he would leave his wife and children and head them to get revenge for it. Such an unqualified expression, and so shocking to the principles of humanity, leaves it in doubt whether, in speaking of the imposition and the revenge, he alluded to the Creek Chiefs, the United States Commissioners, or the Citizens of Georgia generally. But one thing is certain—if he uses such language among the Indians openly it is calculated, in their present agitated state, to excite them on to the commission of further hostilities. It is reported, but we cannot vouch for the correctness of it, that the Agent, in an address to the Indians, said that he had done all he could for them, but that if they did not kill McIntosh, he would never do any thing more for them.

The Cashier of the Union Bank of South Carolina cautions the public against receiving bills of the denomination of *Fifty Dollars*, purporting to be issues of that institution. The Bank has never issued any bills of that denomination.

Columbia Telescope.

The "Alabamian" and the "Alabama Republican," of Huntsville, have united, and will, in future, be published under the title of *Southern Advocate and Huntsville Advertiser.* *ib.*

Mr. *Anderson*, Minister of the United States to the Republic of Colombia, arrivedat New York on Monday last, in the William Bayard, from Carthagena.

Letters have been received at the Department of State, from Mr. *Rush*, accepting is appointment of Secretary of the Treasury. He expects to leave England for he U. S. some time in June.

About 3 o'clock, on the morning of the 28th ultimo, the steam boats Henderson and Baltic met a short distance from Claiborne Alabama, and, in attempting to pass each other, the latter accidentily struck the former on the bow, just in front of the wheel lever, and sunk her. The passengers, crew and part of the cargo were saved. *Star.*

The Editors of the National Intelligencer and New York Daily Advertiser, for the purpose of facilitating the distribution of their papers at an earlier hour, have sent to England, for one of the newly invented printing presses which strike off 2000 sheets per hour. The price of these presses is about $5,000 cash.

The citizens of Pendleton, S. C. gave a Dinner complimentary to Mr. CALHOUN, Vice President of the U. States, on the 26th ult. When a toast had been drank, to the guest, he delivered a patriotic speech and gave, "Education, Election, and the Press—the hope of freemen, and the dread of tyrants."

The library belonging to the Historical Society of New York, valued at $40,000, is advertised for sale by public auction, to discharge a debt of $7,000. Many of the books are said to be uncommonly rare; and others are the donations of public spirited individuals.

A Dinner was given to *William H. Crawford*, late Secretary of the Treasury, by his fellow citizens of Lexington, Georgia, on the 16th ult. The toast given by Mr. C. was, "The present Administration—let it be judged by its measures."

The Editor of the Norwalk Gazette offers a premium of a year's paper for the best written Dunning Address to his delinquent customers, which shall be received within one month, and be judged to answer the purpose.

The Baron *Hyde de Neuville* who is now a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, exerts himself in that body to procure the abolition of Imprisonment for Debt. In one of his recent speeches on the subject, he mentioned that an American of the United States, Colonel Swan, had been confined sixteen years in the jail Ste. Pelagie, and was, he believed, still there.

The project of a canal suitable for the largest vessels, between Paris and the sea, is maturing in the hads of the ablest engineers of France, under the auspices of the King and a number of the most opulent mercantile houses. *Nat. Gaz.*

Mr. *McLean*, the Postmaster General, we are informed, has given notice to the Mail Contractors, on the most important routes, that "he will make it their duty, on accasions of great importance to the commercial community, to send express mails on their lines, at the rate of 11 miles an hour;" thus giving the news of the great changes in the markets, and prevent that system of speculation which has lately been practised with such success. This is as it should be. This indefatigable officer has done more good for the public, during the short period he has held the appointment, than all of his predecessors. *Carolina Observer.*

There are twenty-six professors *now* engaged in lecturing in Philadelphia on all the branches of medicine.

Remonstrance.

To the Commissioners of the Town of Salisbury, Greeting.

At a meeting, held on the first day of June, 1825, near Mull's Tan Yard, of the members of the Canine Association, the following memorial and remonstrance was adopted and ordered to be signed by the President and Committee:

1st. We submit to your body, that our president and many of our members, were established citizens of the town of Salisbury before you became the body politic of the said town.

2nd. We insist, that any law calculated to affect our lives, ought to be express, and not constructive.

3rd. We deem the high poll tax levied upon us, in a high degree threatening our existence, the more immediate way would be to pass an act of extermination; if you wish to raise a revenue, the sums proposed as a tax upon us are so high as to frustrate your intentions: the female part of us particularly think that we have much right to complain of the Commissioners for a want of that respect to our sex which has always been shown to us, except by Turks and Indians—they would submit to your body, whether all the nuisances committed in this place, wherein they are blamed, are not in consequence of the lawless deportment of the male part of our species.

4th. We would further submit to your body, whether it is not highly unjust that we should be harrassed with high penalties, when our enemies the hogs, sheep and bulls are permitted to strut at large, [illegible] their cases, to annoy their neighbours, to infest your market-house, and to commit divers other disorders, against the good order and well-being of the town, without so much as censure from the established authorities: we further suggest, that this is still more unjust, when it is considered that the owners of property are always indemnified for any depredation that we may occasionally commit, but that no indemnity is ever offered for injuries done by these privileged favorites of the Police—besides these indemnities, it must be known to your body that we have frequently suffered under the rod of correction for our frolicksome irregularities; whereas our neighbors the hogs, who commit their depredations, *animo furandi*, are suffered to go with impunity.

Wherefore, we humbly submit to your body, whether the tax laid at your last meeting upon our species, is not highly grievous and partial in its operations; or whether it ought not to be lessened by apportioning the same among the aforesaid fit subjects of taxation—if the law be intended for our destruction, whether or not it ought to be more express, in order that we might shift our quarters.

LEADER, *President.*

BOB, *Secretary.*

Project,	Lufrar, sen.
Buck,	Lufrar, jr.
Holly,	Sing,
Toby,	Leila, *Committee.*

At a meeting of the Bull and Curr Club, the above was read, and highly approved by our body; and *Resolved*, that our neighbors the Hounds deserve our thanks for the zeal and ability they have exhibited in the above memorial.

FROM CAMPEACHY.

Capt. Champlin, arrived at New-York on Thursday from Campeachy, informs that the inhabitants of that place kept up rejoicing for three days in consequence of the recognition of their independence by Great Britain. All the troops were out, and 100 guns fired each day.

The Margaret Wright was one of the vessels employed to carry troops from Alvarado to Campeachy, which were well received by the government of Yucatan. Gen. Santa Anna, and his principal officers, had received marks of distinction from the government. All was quiet: And Capt. C. adds, that the report of an expedition fitting out against Cuba, was not correct.

A friend has placed in our hands a specimen of Upland Cotton produced in *Virginia*, which equals in all respects any that we have ever seen. The culture of the plant is likely to be very widely extended—whether too much, time alone is to tell. We have no doubt that the demand for it both at home and abroad, will continue to increase considerably.

Baltimore American.

The Legislature of New-York, it is said, has given Gen. Root $1000, to induce him to resign his appointment as one of the Commissioners to revise the Laws, inasmuch as no person of sufficient respectability could be induced to act with him.

Dr. Jackson, of Philadelphia, is preparing for the press a system of the Practice of Medicine.

Dr. Dewee's works on the Diseases of Children, and of Females, will appear in the course of the year.

The consequences of the acknowedgement of the independence of South America are already apparent. Ten thousand persons, from Upper Hesse (Germany) alone, are preparing for emigration.

FROM THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

MECKLENBURG INDEPENDENCE.

The celebration which took place in this town on the 20th. instant, was equal to, if it did not surpass, any thing of the kind ever before witnessed here. The day was fine, and not uncomfortably warm; and at an early hour, a large concourse of people, strangers and citizens, had assembled to do honor to the day. At 11 o'clock, A. M. a procession was formed, under the direction of Col. Thos. G. Polk, on the street south of the Court-House—Capt. Kennedy's company of cavalry and the Lafayette Artillery, under the command of Capt. Thos. I. Polk, in front, citizens and strangers next, and lastly, a band of revolutionary veterans, 60 to 70 in number, wearing badges with the figures '75 stamped on them. The procession then moved to the Presbyterian church, which, though spacious, was crowded to overflowing, and numbers found it impossible to procure seats.

The exercises at the church commenced with a prayer, replete with genuine piety and ardent patriotism, by the venerable Dr. Hunter; this was succeeded by appropriate music from the band; after which the Declaration of Independence, by the citizens of Mecklenburg, was read by the same Rev. gentleman. An oration was then pronounced by Mr. MORRISON, which riveted the attention of the audience, and caused tears to trickle down the furrowed cheeks of numbers of the war-worn and hoary-headed veterans. The orator did ample justice to his subject—he depicted in animated colors, the [illegible] patriotism of our fathers, whom no difficulties could dishearten, no terrors dismay, no privations subdue—who, looking only to the justice of their cause, and the wrongs they had received, indignantly renounced their allegiance to a government whose protection was felt only in the injuries which it inflicted, and whose paternal regard was evinced only in systematic attempts to wrest from them all that they held valuable as men who claimed freedom as a birth-right, and to reduce them to a state of bondage worse than death. His address to the patriotic band, whose venerable forms were before him, and whose snowy locks and bended frames formed such a striking contrast to the picture he had sketched of their youthful strength and vigor, was peculiarly appropriate and pathetic, and excited emotions in every bosom, which may be easily imagined, but not described. The address, in short, was well conceived and happily executed, and we regret that it will not be in our power to lay it before our readers, as the author has declined the request of the committee to furnish a copy for publication.

The exercises at the church were closed with music and discharges of cannon, and the revolutionary veterans returned in procession, escorted by the military.

About 4 o'clock P. M. a large number sat down to a dinner prepared by Dr. Henderson, in the beautiful grove on the college green. Gen. GEORGE GRAHAM officiated as President, and ISAAC ALEXANDER, Esq. as Vice-President. After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drunk, interspersed with patriotic songs, and accompanied with discharges of cannon:

TOASTS.

1. *The Day we celebrate*—On that day the republican banners were unfuried in Charlotte, independence declared by the patriotic citizens of Mecklenburg, absolving themselves from all allegiance to Great Britain. May the noble deed be engraven on the hearts of all present, and the gilded pages of history transmit it to posterity.

2. *The Patriots who signed the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, the 20th of May*, 1775—We honor them for their firmness, love them for their virtues, and venerate them for their patriotism.

3. The memory of those heroes of Lexington, Mass. who first sealed the broken covenant with their blood, and absolved all allegiance with mother Britain.

4. *Our Country and Government*—The genius of Columbus, the patriotism of Washington, the philosohpy of Franklin, the wisdom of Jefferson, and compatriots, have erected a fabric that will last till time shall be no more.

5 *The Heroes of the Revolution*—While we hold in sacred remembrance those that are gathered to their fathers, let us not fail to cherish in our heart's core, the scattered remnants that yet survive.

6. *The President of the U. States*—An able Statesman—May his administration prove that the confidence of Congress was not misplaced.

7. The descendants of the patriotic members of the Mecklenburg Delegation who declared independence.

Let no men hope your souls enslave,
Independent, generous, brave,
Your fathers such examples gave—
And such revere.

8. *Popular Elections*—Their purity and frequency are the best security for the safety of our republican institutions, and the strongest barrier against the encroachments of tyranny.

9. *Internal improvement*—The road to national and individuals and independence; may constitutional scruples yield to the national welfare.

10. *Andrew Jackson*—He has filled the measure of his country's glory—he is the

friend of the people—the people are his friends.

11. *Bolivar, and the independent provinces of South America*—May political and religious liberty be the basis of their constitution.

12. Washington and Lafayette.

13 *The fair Sex*—Beauty and Booty, the war cry of slavery—protection to Beauty, the watch-word of freemen.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Doct. *James M. G. Ramsey*, of Tennessee—Gen. Thos. Polk and Doct. Ephm. Brevard—the first bosoms that ever glowed with the joyous anticipation of American Independence.

Dr. Ramsey was formerly a citizen of Mecklenburg county, participated in our revolutionary struggle, and was present in Charlotte, at the declaration of independence on the memorable 20th of May, 1775. The toast was forwarded to the committee from Tennessee.

By *Wm. Davidson*, Esq.—Henry Clay—The great orator of the west—an able statesman, and independent as a man:—Shielded by virtuous patriotism, he is impregnable to the shafts of malice.

By Col. *T. G. Polk*.—The political prospects of Henry Clay—

Like the dew on the mountain,
Like the foam on the river,
Like the bubble in the fountain,
They are gone.....and forever.

By the Hon. *H. W. Conner*—Gen. William Davidson, who fell at Cowan's ford, bravely fighting for the rights and liberties of his country.

By *J. H. Blake*, Esq.—Henry Clay—The undaunted champion of universal liberty.

By Capt. *Thos. I. Polk*—The next President of the United States—May he be the choice of the people, and not of Congress.

By *L. H. Alexander*, Esq.—Andrew Jackson and Wm. H. Crawford—fair play is bonny play.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The ninth anniversary of this Society was held in New-York on the 12th inst. and a more crowded attendance was never experienced at any former meeting. His Excellency Governor Clinton presided, supported by Mr. Justice Thompson and Col. Varick. Immediatly after the meeting was organised, Governor Clinton pronounced a very able address, in the course of which he introduced a highly finished eulogium of the life and character of the late first Vice-President Gen. Matthew Clarkson. A letter from the venerable Judge Jay, the President of the Society, apologizing for his absence from age and infirmity. Letters were also read from the President of the U. States and several other distinguished individuals, assigning reasons for their absence. A number of excellent addresses were delivered. The annual Report was read by Dr. M'Auley, which speaks of the continual advancement of the Bible cause, and of the increasing disposition to aid its operations. A legacy of $ 2000 had been received in the course of the year from the late Matthew Van Benschoten, Esq. of Fishkill, and the Library had been increased by a donation of Dr. Marshman's translation of the Bible into Chinese, and 72 volumes from a Roman Catholic Ecclesiastic in the island of Cuba. During the year, the Society have printed 23,000 Testaments, and 2000 Spanish Testaments; and had purchased 800 German Testaments; and during that period forty-four new Auxiliary Societies, have been added to this Society. There are now 451.

THE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, MAY 26.

The late European news has caused another rise in Cotton; sales at 25 a 27 cents. Bacon 6½ a 7. Candles, mould. 14 a 15. Coffee, 18 a 23. Corn, 60 a 65. Flour, 4½ to $5. Iron 5½ a 6. Molasses, 37½ a 40. Nails, cut, 7 a 8; wrought, 18 20. Sugar, common to prime, 9 a 11. Salt, Liverpool, 80 a 90; Turk's &c. 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5. *Observer.*

A list of the Exports from Fayetteville, N. C. by the Steam Boat Company, from 29th May, 1824, to 10th May, 1825, together with the imports, has been politely handed us for publication—they are as follows:

Exports.—Hhds. of Tobacco, 471; bales of Cotton. 6,593; barrels of Flour, 7,421; casks of seed, 1,047.

Imports.—Tons of Iron and steel, 215; bushels of salt, 45,463; hodsheads of sugar and molasses, 836—tierces, 27; bbls. lime, 365; barrels of merchandise, 2,074; measurable goods, 58,856 feet. *Fayetteville Sentinel.*

CHARLESTON PRICES, May 23.

Cotton, S. Island, 60 to 87½, stained do. 35 to 45; Maine and Santee, 55 to 60; short staple, 25 a 30 cts.; Whiskey 28 a 30; Bacon, 7; Hams, 8 a 9½; Lard, 9 a 11; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 26 a 28; Coffee Prime Green, 20 a 21; Inf. to good, 17 a 19.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 2½ a 3 per cent. dis.; Newbern and Cape Fear do. 3 a 3½ per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1 a 1½ per cent. dis. Darien Bank Notes 7 a 9 per cent. dis.

Cotton.—During the first three days of the past week considerable sales were made in Uplands, predicated upon the reported advance of Cottons in Liverpool; the principal sales were made in middling to good, at 27 to 28 cents, and several lots of prime reached 30 cents; the latter half the week the market became flat and buyers would not meet holders in their demands—very little was done. *Sea Islands* and *Santees* have been more in demand, and sales of the former were effected as high as 87½ cents; and of the latter, from 55 to 65.

Salisbury:

JUNE 7, 1825.

Mr. White: I understand, that at the last meeting of the Commissioners of our good town of Salisbury, they passed a law *taxing* the *Dogs*; which, in my opinion, is a very salutary one. With due deference to that worthy body, who have the guardianship of the rights of the Police, I would submit the necessity of levying a tax also on the *hogs* running at large, which infest the streets of our town—as it is a query, in the minds of many, which of the two is the greatest nuisance. The dogs, it is true, may annoy the sweet repose of some of our good citizens, and disturb them in their retired moments of study, by their yelping: it is also true, that at times they are fond of mutton-chops; but the owners I am informed, have generally remunerated those who have suffered by the transgressions of the dogs. The hogs, also, I am told, are rather troublesome at times, in breaking neighbors fences, committing petty larceny on the gardens, corn and potatoe-patches, &c. But the owners of these animals, unlike those of the mutton-eaters, never think of paying the damage, nor of even chastising the aggressors—for with the addition of the former's paying, they generally add the rod of correction, the punishment which is usually inflicted on those guilty of petty-larceny.

For the above reasons, I submit to the consideration of the voters in the Borough of the Commissioners failing to levy said tax, to instruct their next representation to procure a law passed to that effect at the next meeting of the Legislature, making it imperious on said Commissioners to levy said tax, in proportion to the tax levied on the dogs.

A CITIZEN.

"TROUBLE IN THE" DOG-KENNEL!

The reader will perceive, from two communicated articles in this day's paper, that there is likely to be something of a seditious breaking out among a certain portion of our population, in consequence of our municipal rulers having thought it meet, during some of their wise communings, to "ordain and enact" that a *canine poll-tax* should henceforth be levied and collected within the precincts of the Borough. A neighbor, the other day, in muttering out his complaint, said that, without attempting to raise a question as to the authority of the commissioners to pass the law, he could'nt help thinking it was rather invidious to impose a heavy excise on the heads of the *canine* species, when their constitutional enemies the *feline* race, are suffered to roam from messuage to messuage, doing all the mischief they please, uncontroled by statutory enactments.

But *we* like the law, if such an one has really been passed.* We have suffered so grievously, this season, from the depredations of dogs, cats, hogs. &c. that we are glad to hear the Commissioners have taken it into their heads to regulate, by enactment, the *brute* part of our property.....as we have no idea our corporation will stop short at the dog-kennel, but will go on and pass ordinances to suppress the *yowling* of cats, as they have done the *howling* of dogs, &c. &c. &c.—and prove themselves the conservators of the peace, tranquility, and good order of the citizens of the town, as they were bound to do long ago.

* We are not certain such a law has been made: we have *seen* nothing of it. But it may be the Commissioners have stuck it up at the court-house, their usual way of *publishing* their acts—thereby compelling the industrious citizen to lounge about the court-house, to the manifest detriment of his sobriety and diligent habits, and there watch the promulgation of those laws which deeply affect his property and most vital interests—or in default of so lounging about the court-house, he is doomed to remain ignorant of what are the laws; and the exaction of penalties and forfeitures for their infraction, is the first intelligence he has of their existence.

The rage for improvement is so great at this day, that we should not marvel if an effort were soon made to naturalize and domesticate the snake and toad in the climate of Ireland, which have hitherto been thought less congenial than fire and water. Indeed, the ingenuity of man has wrought harmony and fitness out of incongruous opposites more irreconcilable than these. An effort is now to be made, it seems, to "improve the breed" of *wild turkies* and *'possums!*—and "reclaim" them from the unseemly and *wild* instinct with which nature appears as carefully to have gifted them, as with the locomotive faculty.

Mr. Skinner, editor of the American Farmer, advertises for two wild turkies, (a cock and a hen) for Gen. La Fayette: the General is desirous of taking a pair of wild turkies to France, (where, we presume, they are almost unknown) for his own use, on his estate at La Grange.

Mr. Skinner also advertises for a male and female opossum, at the request of George Washington La Fayette, who wishes to take them to France—where, we presume, opossums are as rare as wild turkies: the 'possums are desired, to enable the French naturalists to settle a very curious question in the natural history and habits of that animal. From a notice in the Warrenton (N. C.) Reporter, we perceive that two opossums have been caught near that place, and will be sent to Petersburg, there to await the order of Mr. Skinner.

CITY AFFAIRS.

On casting our eyes over the account exhibited by the Register of the *City of Washington*, of the receipts and expenditures of the corporation thereof, our attention was arrested by the following items—which, to our back-country folks, is something of a novelty:

From licenses to owners of Billiard-tables!! - -	$508 33
From do. to pawn-brokers, money-changers, and venders of lottery tickets, - -	200 00
From do. to owners of carts, wagons and drays, -	275 16
From do. to owners of hackney carriages, - - -	902 04
From do. to tavern-keepers,	2,303 69
From do. to shop-keepers, (what we call *merchants*) -	1,582 14
From do. to retailers of wines and spiritous liquors,	1,030 42
For tax on Dogs!!!* -	620 92
&c. &c. &c.	

* Query? Can any one guess what will be the nett proceeds, per annum, of the Salisbury Dog tax?

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

Reward is offered in the last Washington (North-Carolina) Recorder, which sum was raised by subscription among the citizens of Beaufort county, for the detection of him, her, or them, the author or authors, of the destruction by fire, of Mr. John Myers' mill. It seems that some flagicious villain or villains, instigated by malice, and with devilish intent compassing the ruin of Mr. Myers, set fire to, and burnt, his extensive mills.

Col. William Drayton has been elected to Congress from Charleston, by a large majority over Maj. Crafts. We were aware of Col. Drayton's success previous to our last publication, and intended to have mentioned it in the article on the subject; but, from some cause, omitted it

POSTSCRIPT.

Cotton is quoted at 24 to 27 cents in the Cheraw Intelligencer of the 27th ult.; Flour, $5; Bacon, 7 to 8 cents; coffee, 22 to 25.

THE CREEK INDIANS.

The Darien Gazette of the 10th ult. has in it the following article relative to the Creeks.

We are informed, that at a late meeting of the Creeks, they made three irrevocable laws, viz: That they would not receive one dollar of the sum stipulated to be paid them by the last treaty for their land.

That they would not make war upon the whites, nor would they shed a drop of the blood of those who should be sent to take their land from them.

That if they were turned out of their houses, they would die at the corner of their fences to manure the soil, rather than they would abandon the land of their forefathers.

A serious accident happened to Gen. La Fayette on his passage from Nashville to Louisville. The Steam boat Mechanic, which had been chartered to convey him to Nashville, and thence to Louisville, ran on a snag, about 150 miles below Louisville, and *sunk in a few minutes*. The General and all the passengers got safe to shore; but, I am sorry to inform you, that his *carriage, baggage and papers*, as well as that of the other passengers, were *lost*, with the exception of five trunks.

By an arrival at New-York, English papers to the 22d April have been received.

The Catholic emancipation bill had been carried by a majority of 27 in the House of Commons. The annunciation of the result was received with loud cheers, by the opposition side of the House.

At a royal levee on the 20th, we observe that Mr. Rush attended, and it is not mentioned that he took leave.

The boiler of the steam-boat Hudson burst on the 24th ult. while the boat was laying at the wharf in New-York; 30 or 40 passengers were on board, but only one was injured.

A pair of Saddle-Bags

WAS found on the bench before the subscriber's store, early on Wednesday morning, the 25th ult: they contain articles of clothing, and part of an account book. The owner is desired to call, pay for this advertisement, and take them away. MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, June 3d, 1825. 3t63

Committed to the Jail

OF Davidson county, on the 24th of March last, a negro man, named BOB. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JAMES WISEMAN, *Sheriff.*

Lexington, May 27th. 3t63

Brigade Orders.

HEAD QUARTERS, STATESVILLE, *Iredell county, N. C. May 28, 1825.*

THE Brigadier General of the 7th brigade, 4th division, North-Carolina Militia, announces his intention of Reviewing the brigade the ensuing autumn. Cherishing a hope that the officers and men of the brigade are actuated by that *esprit du corps*, which springs from a nobleness of soul so peculiarly characteristic of Republican Americans, and which is the nation's safest pioneer on its march to the high destiny and glory which await it, the Brigadier General anticipates, at the fall Review, (which will take place about the 1st of October, of which due notice will be given in a subsequent order) a display of subordination and discipline worthy of Carolinians and American freemen.

To insure prompt and faithful returns of the effective force and equipage of the troops, the Brig. General enjoins it upon all commandants of Regiments within his command, to require early returns from the commandants of companies belonging to their respective regiments, in order that they may be enabled to make their General Returns previous to, or on the day of, Review

By order of Brig. Gen. Geo. Lee Davidson.

WASHINGTON BYARS, *Aid-de-Camp.*

Revell & Templeton,

TAILORS, SALISBURY,

RESPECTFULLY acquaint their friends of Salisbury and the public generally, that they have commenced the *Tailoring Business* in a new Shop, built for the purpose, situated in Main street, next door south-west of Mr. E. Cress' store, likewise opposite to Mr. Thomas Alison's store, and quite convenient to every store in Town; where they are better prepared than ever to accommodate any gentlemen with Tailoring, and in the most fashionable and neatest style. Any person wishing to vary from the prevailing fashions of the different seasons, can have their fancies suited by giving necessary directions.

Revell & Templeton have put themselves to a considerable trouble and expense for the purpose of having a complete and lasting establishment in this place, for which it appears its citizens have been long in want of. There will be no necessity, for the future, of any gentlemen putting themselves to the trouble and inconvenience of going or sending off to other parts of the country for their clothing, when they can be equally as well accommodated at home, where they get their own support. The public will please to recollect, that all the ingenuity and taste necessary to our business, is not particularly confined to one set of cities or towns—that Salisbury has a share; and we flatter ourselves we will establish the fact by the work which shall be turned out of our shop for the future.

We have become subscribers, annually, for ten years, to a couple of gentlemen in Philadelphia, who make it a business to send the fashions to any part of the United States: the plan which they have adopted for that purpose, is so complete, that any person understanding it thoroughly, and possessing sufficient ingenuity and practice of cutting, and the great art of putting different garments together, (which we boldly assert we do) can give to their customers the different fashions with as much accuracy and taste as they can be got in Philadelphia or any other town in the United States.

We have just received the latest fashions, which are quite different to those of the last season; likewise, one of us has just returned from off a tour to a number of large northern towns, and made it a business to go into a number of Tailors' shops in each town, for the purpose of gaining all the information possible, appertaining to our business. We hope, by paying that attention which our business requires, to receive an equal share of public patronage.

We here return our sincere thanks to those who have encouraged us in our line of business since our commencement in this place.

We would be very glad to take one or two boys to the business, who can come well recommended, and not over fifteen years old.

June 3, 1825. 61

Stolen

FROM the subscriber's stable, in this county, in the Forks of the Yadkin, near the Surry line, 4½ miles from Huntsville, on the main road leading from Huntsville to Mocksville, on the 18th of May last, at night, a light bay horse, better than 15 hands high, 4 years old, tolerably well made, only a little crooked behind, but his foreparts well formed; racks well, and will trot some, but very rough, and has a very grand carriage; a small star in his face, with a black mane and tail—main thin, tail thick; a dark, or rather black, streak down his back; legs black to his knees, and has a remarkably large *shathe*. The horse was stolen by a man whose name is *Alexander James*, as he said: he had been about Wilkesborough awhile back, and came down to a camp meeting at Ward's camp-ground, and saw the horse there; and after he went back to Wilkesborough, he said he was coming down to get a horse he had bargained for when down: he came down, stole the horse, went back, and said he had got his horse, gave $80 for him, to John Brunt: he got the horse shod in Wilkesborough on the 19th of May. Said James is about 6 feet high, weighs, as he said 168 pounds; was 29 years old, well made, steps quick and pert, light complected; has a thick beard, very hairy, the hairs being nearly an inch long on the back of his hands, his hair of a sandy color—wears his little finger nails half an inch long, but the rest of his nails short; his eyes are blue, has a down look, and when standing keeps his mouth half open, and says his occupation is teaching school, and that he came from Shelbyville, Bedford county, West Tennesse. A reward of thirty dollars will be given to any person who will take up the thief and horse, and secure them so that I can get them—or I will pay in proportion if only one can be got, and all charges.

JOHN BRUNT.

Rowan co., N. C. May 31, 1825. 4t64

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

MR. WILLIAM WYNENS, late of Jasper county, and State of Georgia, hath this day informed me that some false reports have been put in circulation in this neighborhood, relative to his character, and which reports are believed by many good citizens to his prejudice. This will certify, that William Wynens lived near me during his stay in Georgia, and was esteemed as an honest, correct young man; and so far as my information extends, he left our neighborhood with the same credit that he had formerly done on similar occasions, to visit this state. JAMES COWAN.

Charlotte, May 17, 1825. 3t62

Examination.

ANDREWS & JONES, Principals of the *North Carolina Female Academy, at Oxford*, inform the public that the semi-annual Examination of their pupils will commence on Wednesday the 29th of June, and continue for three days. The exercises of the institution will be resumed the week following, there being a summer vacation. Board and tuition sixty dollars per session. Those who wish for further particulars are requested to apply by letter, *post paid.*

Oxford, May, 1825. 3t63

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO woman, as a house servant, for whom a liberal price will be given. For further information, apply at this office.

May 9, 1825. 3t

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
9th May, 1825.

PROPOSALS will be received at the General Post Office, until the 1st day of August next, for transporting, in two horse stages, once a week, the mail which now passes on horse-back, between Salem, N. C. and Knoxville, Ten. to go by Huntsville, Wilkesborough, Ashe court-house, N. C. and Jonesborough, Greenville, and Dandridge, Tenn. 6t65

Persons desirous to contract, will make separate proposals for limiting the service to Blountsville, and to Rogersville, in case the Postmaster General should determine to make either of those places the terminating point of the route.

State of North Carolina,

ROTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Thomas Caple *vs.* Jesse Martin: original attachment, levied on one side saddle and some feathers. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Jesse Martin is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for two months, that the defendant appear at our county court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 2nd Monday of July next, there and then replevy, plead or demur, or judgment final will be entered up against, and the property so levied on condemned accordingly. Witness, Isaac Craton, clerk of our said court, at office, the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1825. ISAAC CRATON, *Clk.*

Printers fee $3. 8t68

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COUNTY Court, April term, 1825. Charles McDowell *vs.* David Greenlee: original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, David Greenlee, is an inhabitant of another government: Therefore, *ordered*, that publication be made in the "*Western Carolinian*," successively for three weeks, notifying the defendant to appear at the term of said court to be held for Buncombe county, at the court-house in Asheville, on the third Monday in June next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the plea of the plaintiff, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him accordingly.

3t63 Test: JOHN MILLER, *Clk.*

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1825: sci. fa. Waugh and Finley, to the use of John Finley *vs.* the heirs of Alexander Brown, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, James Brown, William Brown, John Brown and Thomas Brown, heirs of A. Brown, dec'd. are not inhabitants of this state; it is ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the above defendants appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for Wilkes county, in the town of Wilkesboro', on the first Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against them. 6t66

Test: ROBERT MARTIN, *Clk.*

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1825. John Evans and others *vs.* Charles Dalton and wife, Robert Winston and others. It having been suggested to the court, that Charles Dalton one of the defendants in this case hath died, and the court being notified that Sally his widow, and the following of his children and heirs at law, to wit: William Ward and Patsy his wife, William H. Ladd and Nancy his wife, Rebecca Dalton, Minerva Dalton, Sally Dalton, and William D. Dalton, do not reside within the limits of the state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, successively, in the Western Carolinian printed at Salisbury, requesting the above named widow and heirs at law of said Charles Dalton, to appear at our next Court of Equity to be holden for Stokes county aforesaid, at the court-house in Germanton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and make themselves parties to the suit, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and the cause set down for hearing ex parte as to them. Copy from minutes,

6t64 Test: JOHN C. BLUM, *c. m. e.*

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Henry Delamoth *vs.* Ann C. Smith, Willis Nall, Jane P. Nall, and Caroline E. Nall; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing that the defendants are inhabitants of another state, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for three months, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, replevy and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against them for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and the property levied on will be condemned and sold to his recovery.

Test: JOHN B. MARTIN, *c. c. c.*

Printer's fee, $4. 3mt69

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring term, 1825. Charles Steelman *vs.* Joseph Prichard: Judical attachment; James Hudspeth, garnishee. Ordered by the court, that unless the defendant appears, and replevies, and pleads to this case by the next court, a judgment, pro confesso, will be entered up against him; and that advertisement be made accordingly, in the Western Carolinian, for three months.

Test, J. WILLIAMS, jun. *c. s. c.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt62

The Muse.

RESTORATION OF ISRAEL.

Mountains of Israel! rear on high
Your summits crowned with verdure new,
And spread your branches to the sky,
Refulgent with celestial dew,
O'er Jordan's stream of gentle flow;
And Judah's peaceful vallies smile,
And far reflect the lovely glow
Where ocean's waves incessant toil.

See where the scattered tribes return;
There slavery is burst at length.
And purer flames to Jesus burn,
And Zion girds on her new strength;
New cities bloom along the plain,
New temples to Jehovah rise.
The kindling voice of praise again
Pours its sweet anthems to the skies.

The fruitful fields again are blest,
And yellow harvests smile around;
Sweet scenes of heavenly joy and rest,
Where peace and innocence are found!
The bloody sacrifice no more
Shall smoke upon the altars high,
But ardent hearts, from hill to shore
Send grateful incense to the sky!

The jubilee of man is near,
When earth, as heaven, shall own His reign!
He comes to wipe the mourner's tear,
And cleanse the heart from sin and pain.
Praise him, ye tribes of Israel! praise
That King who ransom'd you from woe;
Nations, the hymn of triumph raise,
And bid the song of rapture flow!

[*U. S. Gazette.*

DEATH.

In this misjudging world they picture death
A fearful tyrant:—O believe it not!
It is an angel, beautiful as light,
That watches o'er the sorrowing spirit here—
And when its weary pilgrimage is done,
Unbars the gates of everlasting life,
And vanishes for ever!

MATRIMONIAL STATISTICS.

The following is a fair statement of matrimony in some of the principal towns of England in 1816.

Wives eloped	1132
Husbands runaway	2348
Legally divorced	4175
Husbands and wives that exhibit to the world the most perfect *Paradisical* bliss in *public*, calling each other "my beloved Sophia, my loved Charles, my charming Editha," &c. but who pinch and scratch each other all night	5,934
Living in open hostility	17,845
Secretly discontented	13, 79
Mutually indifferent	55,240
Passing for happy	27
Hardly happy	15
Truly happy	5
Total.	100,000

An old Bachelor who always chuckles when he has an opportunity of furnishing any thing to the prejudice of matrimony, put the foregoing *precious exhibit* of "matrimonial statistics" in our hands, with an emphatic "*look there!!!*" We believe we published something of the same nature a few months ago, but as we are very unwilling to mar the pleasure of a being whose sole gratification consists in railing at a state which he can never enter, we concluded to republish it. Those old curmudgeons, the Bachelors, remind us of wicked infidels, who after having sinned away their day of grace, and forever precluded themselves from entering in at the strait gate, are the most loud and clamorous in their denunciations of the whole system of revelation.

Our readers will please to understand, that this statement is of the 100,000 marriages which took place in England in 1816; now it is but fair and reasonable to infer that time, which meliorates and improves every thing, has greatly changed the face of matters in the matrimonial world. A gentleman who has lately travelled in England and is a pretty close observer, thinks that out of every 100,000 marriages which now occur in that kingdom, there are at least *ten* happy couple, thus doubling the number of those in 1816. At the same time he expresses his fears that the mutually indifferent, and nocturnal clawing, biting pinching folks, are increased in fearful ratio.—*Georgetown Metropolitan.*

THE APOLLONICON.

There is an interesting description of a noble instrument of this name in the last *London New Monthly Magazine*, from which we extract the following curious and interesting illustration of the mode in which sound acts upon the air: "Some of the lower notes, and therefore the most powerful of all, cannot be heard at all in the room in which the instrument is placed. They cause the whole room, and indeed the whole building, to tremble in a sensible and almost *visible* manner; but yet you cannot distinguish the sound itself. In fact, you can *feel* it, but not hear it; but on placing yourself in a yard at a little distance from the building, and thus bringing yourself within—or, as it should rather seem, without—the proper sphere of the sound, you hear it with tremendous loudness. This seems to us the most striking illustration we have ever met with of the theory which inculcates that sound is propagated through the air in *circles*. One can, in this instance, almost *see* it, agitating the air tumultuously, so as to shake every thing within the range of a certain point, and then, as it were, condensing itself and becoming *audible, just* as the rays of light, transmitted through a sheet of falling rain, become condensed and visible only at that particular point where we see the rainbow."

ILLUSTRATION OF LYING.

It has pleased Mrs Opie, since she has turned a Quakeress, to read a lecture to the world, in two volumes, under the title of *Illustration of lying*. The world has been notoriously given to this vice; and like a true lover of truth, she does not flatter it, but tells mankind pretty roundly that they are a generation of liars. Sir W Scott, the romancer, Tom Crib, the fibber, Major Longbow, and all other conscious dealers in falsehood, will plead guilty to the charges; but it will shock a great many very worthy people besides, to discover that they have been in a daily habit of lying without knowing it. They have never indulged, perhaps, in lies of flattery, and bestowed high praises on a young friend's poetry; nor in the lies of conveniency, and denied themselves to Mrs. Beverley; nor even in the lie of benevolence, and given a tender character of a discharged coachman. But let them just take a glance at the mirror which Mrs. Opie holds up to them in her chapter of lies not uttered but *acted*, and are Satan's own stumbling blocks, no doubt, for the deaf and dumb: "such are wearing paste for diamonds, purchasing broaches, pins, and rings of mock jewels;" and "passing off gooseberry wine, at dinner, for champaigne." The man that "hides baldness by *gluing* a piece of false hair to his head," is a practical liar; and so is the lady with an artificial front. A wig, if it be well made, is a lie. How many pious and otherwise moral, old gentlemen are walking into eternity with their lies upon their heads! But their case is not desperate,—for Mrs. Opie says—"If the false hair be so worn that no one can fancy it natural, if the bloom on the cheek is such that it cannot be mistaken for nature, then is the deception annihilated." Let the woman of sin prefer rouge, but the lover of truth will use ruddle; let the man of fashion and the world still glue on his false coxcomb, the conscientious will betake himself to a welsh wig; and the gallant Marquis, who has a make-believe leg, will walk about with a corkscrew in his calf.

THE KENTUCKY LADIES.

The author of a series of letters, lately published in the Richmond Enquirer, on the condition of Kentucky &c. makes the following observations relative to the ladies of that state:

"The ladies in Kentucky are in general larger in stature than in your state. Springing as it were, from a richer soil, their persons indicate a regular, well proportioned, and a more healthy growth; they are large enough to be stately, without being awkward; their symmetry is more the gift of nature than of art or fashion; their features are in general regular and handsome without being beautiful, and are well adapted to convey the impressions of an improved mind. Their deportments are in general dignified, evincing exalted virtues, yet gracefully condescending, easy, candid, and unaffected: though in some few instances, rudely careless of what they say or do, and regardless of the respect due to others. Accustomed to social intercourse and the frequent introduction to strangers, they are at once affable, receive a gentleman as a friend, and a stranger as an acquaintance. The generous hospitality of their hearts is displayed in the kindness of their manners. Their style of dress is neat, easy, and fashionable, though sometimes too ornamental.

"In general their minds are stored with substantial and useful knowledge, and in many, instances embellished with a fashionable accomplishments. Cheerful in disposition, their conversation is seasonable lively and interesting; the follies and foibles of the sex, and the beauties of a beau, or the fashions of a dress, yield to more rational and edifying subjects of conversations. The ladies of Kentucky possess all that is useful belonging to their sex in any state, but they are destitute of that engaging softness of the southern, and attractive beauty of the northern ladies. I met, however, with a few individuals of the sex who possessed every thing that was necessary to please the eye, to interest the heart and delight the mind."

ANIMAL ENGRAFTING.

A Doctor Diffienback, of Berlin, has been performing some experiments in animal engrafting, which may, perhaps, have been the foundation, by mistake, of those ascribed to the Sieur Majendie. Besides several curious transfers of black chicken's feathers into white pigeon's tails, and *vice versa*, he has succeeded in the implanting of various plumage into the skins of puppies, kittens, and rabbits; and then again of a cat's whiskers into the back of a plucked pigeon. A claw was also detached from a pigeon's toe, and translated successfully to its tail! A pigeon, after being scalped, had its head mended with a flap cut out of its thigh, which bore hair, however, instead of feathers; and a rabbit, after having its nose cut off, was repaired again by the Taliacotian operation. The Doctor, it seems, did not spare himself or his acquaintance, but deprived a friend (a female one probably) of an eyebrow, and implanted it on his own arm. Could this secret be known to Dr. Donne, who died, as appears from one of his elegies, with some such love nole, or bracelet on his person:

"Whoever comes to shroud me, do not touch
Nor question much.
This subtle wreath of hair about my arm."

Donne's Elegies.

Perhaps our elderly gentlemen will take a hint from these operations, for a better way of hiding baldness, than by *gluing* a piece of false hair to their heads. There is an ox now exhibiting at the horse bazaar, with a pair of extraneous legs on his back, one of the successful insertions, no doubt, of Dr. Diffienback. We wish it might occur to him to plant some bushy termination, an ostrich tail for instance, on our waggon horses; or suppose he were to engraft a pair of wings on one of Mr. Ducrow's coursers, and supply Mr. Croly, against his next horse-play, with a real Pegasus.

FEMALE OPINION OF MATRIMONY.

Mrs. E. Montague, in her letters, says, 'I can define matrimonial happiness only like wit, by negatives. 'Tis not kissing—that's too sweet;—'tis not scolding that's too sour;—'tis not railery that's too bitter; nor is it the continual shuttlecock of reply—for that's too tart. In short, I hardly know how to season it exactly to my taste; but I would neither have it tart nor mawkishly sweet. I should not like to live entirely either upon metheglen or verjuice.

Again she says, "I fancy in matrimony one finds variety in one, in the charming vicissitude of,

"Sometimes my plague, sometimes my darling:
"Kissing to-day, to-morrow snarling."

A "DEEP SLEEP."

Hufeland, the celebrated Physician, has caused the following article to be inserted in a Berlin paper of the 23d of February:—"The public prints lately spoke of a remarkable lethargy which had lasted for some time. That of a young girl of Nedeback, in Westphalia, may be counted still more astonishing, it having lasted 451 days. As this seems to be more frequent than formerly, I took it upon myself as an imperative duty, to recal to mind the effects of galvanism, which is certainly in such a case the most efficacious remedy, of which I had positive proof in a case in which I was concerned twenty years ago at Berlin. A young girl, twenty years of age, had already passed six weeks in a sleep like death. It was with the greatest difficulty that she was made to swallow some thin gruel. Her pulse could hardly be felt. All manner of external irritation had been applied in vain; at last I had recourse to galvanism—at first it had a little effect, but one of the conductors having been placed on the pit of the stomach and the other in the left ear, in about two minutes her face, which till then had been pale, coloured—her eyes opened, the young girl sat upright, and pronounced the word "father." She has since perfectly recovered her activity, and the lethargy has not again returned.

"I drinky *for* drinky.....Massa drinky for *drunky*"—hickuped a son of Africa, as he gulped down another half-pint!

DANCING PIGS!!

The following circumstance I believe few will credit, but I nevertheless boldly state it as a fact, and refer those who doubt it to the place where this wonderful singularity of nature now exists, and where they will find persons possessed of rational faculties ready to corroborate this statement. A sow of Mr. Abraham Wintle, of Stourhead Farm, near the seat of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, veered eleven pigs about a month since, all which, ever since their birth, have, unless while at sleep, been dancing; they possess all the regularity one would naturally expect from rational faculties; they all couple off so as to form a regular dance, while the odd one appears to be beating time. The people of the village attribute it to the circumstance of a band of musicians, who, at the latter period of the Christmas holidays, performed at the door of the dwelling-house where this sow was confined in its stye; and that she was frightened at, or so enamoured with the music, as to produce this singular propensity in her young.

English paper.

SALT PETRE.

Nitre (salt-petre) is furnished in large quantities from caverns which abound in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri. In Madison county, Ky. there is a cavern more than one third of a mile in length, forty feet in breadth, and ten feet in height, the earth of which yields from one to two pounds of nitre per bushel. This cavern extends entirely through a hill, and affords a convenient passage for horses and wagons. In the Cherokee country, near the bank of Tennessee river, is a cavern 50 feet high and 160 feet wide, thro' which a river flows 6 feet deep and 60 wide—one bushel of earth from this cavern yields from 3 to 10 pounds of nitre. In some places in Kentucky, large masses of nitre, nearly pure, are found; and at the head of vallies, sand-stone impregnated with nitre sometimes rises 60 or 100 feet high—one bushel of this sand-stone yields from 10 to 20 pounds of nitre.

GOOD ADVICE.

An Anthenian who was hesitating whether to give his daughter in marriage to a man of worth with a small fortune, or to a rich man who had no other recommendation, went to consult Themistocles on the subject: 'I would bestow my daughter,' said Themistocles, 'upon a man without money, rather than upon money without a man.'

METEORIC IRON.

Near Red river, in Louisiana, large masses of meteoric native iron have been found, one of which, weighing more than 3000 pounds, is now in the museum of the Philosophical Society of New York. [Meteoric iron falls from the air in all parts of the world, and appears to be formed in the atmosphere by some process hitherto unknown.]

To make Yeast that will keep six months.

Boil 1-4lb. hops in two gallons soft water; when boiled half an hour, add one table spoonful of salt, half a pint of molasses, two quarts rye meal, half a pint good common yeast; let it stand till ferments, then stir in Indian meal till it is as hard as it can be made, then roll it to about the thickness of half an inch, and cut it in pieces of two or three inches diameter, lay it on a board, and dry it in the sun, or in a warm room. When it is wanted for use soak it in warm water, or pound it fine. I have used yeast made as above for five years, and prefer it to any other kind.

ANECDOTE.

The following is said to have been written by an English Peer—on being told that the Bishop of C. (Dr. Goodenough) was appointed to preach before the House of Peers:

'Tis *well enough* that *Goodenough*
Before the Lords should preach;
For *sure enough* they're *bad enough*
He undertakes to teach.'

The Earl of Orberry well observes, 'that whenever we step out of our domestic life, in search of felicity, we come back again disappointed, tired, and chagrined. One day passed under our own roof, with our friends and our family, is worth a thousand in another place.

The Legislature of Maine has abolished imprisonment for debt.

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

Stomackic Elixir of Health.

Of this universally esteemed Medicine, there are thousands throughout the United States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public, for the relief and cure of obstinate Coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common Coughs and Colds which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the whooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is also an effectual remedy for the dysentery or lax, the summer complaint in children, severe gripings, and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared, only by Dr. T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race streets, and by his appointed agents throughout the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Rheumatic Pains.

LUMBAGO, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face stiffness of the neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simple to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time

For sale wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's Drug and Family Medicine warehouse, North East corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of Medicines throughout the United States.

☞Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicines has the signature of the sole proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

PHILADELPHIA and KENSINGTON

Vial and Bottle Factories

IN BLAST.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of Vials, Bottles, &c. on an extensive scale, is enabled to supply any quantity of the following description of Apothecaries' and other Glass Ware:

Apothecaries' Vials, from one dra. to 8 ounces.
Patent Medicine Vials, of every description.
Tincture Bottles, with ground stoppers, from half pint to one gallon.
Specie Bottles, with lacquered covers, from half pint to two gallons.
Druggists' Packing Bottles, wide and narrow mouths, from half pint to two gallons.
Acid Bottles, with ground stoppers.
Carboys.
Demijohns, from one quart to two gallons.
Confectioners Show Bottles, & preserving do.
Pickling and Preserving Jars, straight and turned overtops, from half pint to one gallon.
Quart and half gallon bottles.
Washington, La Fayette, Franklin, ship Franklin, Agricultural and Masonic, Cornucopina, American Eagle, and common ribband Pocket Flasks.
Saltzer Water, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper Bottles.
Snuff, Blacking and Ink Bottles.
With every other description of Vials and Bottles made to order on the most reasonable terms.

T. W. DYOTT.

N. E. corner of Second & Race Streets
Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1824. 54tf

☞ Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till forbid.

A LOTTERY

FOR the benefit and encouragement of ME[illegible] in the Western part of North Carolina.

Scheme.

1586 TICKETS, AT $2 EACH.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE!

1 Prize of 500 dollars (a Phaeton and Cotton Saw Gin)		is	$500
1 do.	$300 (Family Coach)	is	300
1 do.	$250 (Gig)	is	250
1 do.	$180 (do.)	is	180
1 do.	$130 (do.)	is	130
2 do.	$100 (side Board and Cotton Saw Gin	is	200
2 do.	$80 (Gig and Sociable)	is	160
2 do.	$20 (Bedsteads)	is	40
3 do.	$14 (a set of Tables)	is	42
2 do.	$12 (Windsor Chairs)	is	24
3 do.	$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke)	is	30
1 do.	$8 (Bellows top Cradle)	is	8
10 do.	$6 (6 Ploughs, 8 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans)	is	60
10 do.	$5 (Hats)	is	50
1 do.	$4 (Candlestand)	is	4
1 do.	$3 (do.)	is	3
20 do.	$3 (do.)	is	60
300 do.	$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes)	is	600
431 do.	$1 Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.	is	431
793			$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners. 41

Declarations in Ejectment,

For sale at this Office.